

gout, palsies, lumbago,
ring, chilblains, sprains,
face and neck, &c.
Ointment for
Itch,
d an infallible remedy at
may be used with the
pregnant women, or on
it containing a particle of
terous ingredient what-

ne Eye-Water,
by for all diseases of the
fot of natural weakness

Persian Lotion.
SK LIP SALVE.

CHE DROPS,
exdiscovered which gives
relief in the most severe

DYNE ELIXIR,
uds of head-ache.

for the Teeth & Gums

vegetable Specific,
general complaints.

LE LANDS,
very Cheap.

Mill Tract of Land, a
and Indian-Runs, about
of Alexandria; con-
hundred acres. On this

one besides the mill farm
is a very good mill, in
of buri, and one pair of
elevators, &c. complete

a distillery convenient

ills and every nec-
plete order—a dwelling
with stables under it,
with every other out-
farm—a very good gar-
about 2500 trees of ate
country can afford. These

acres of the tract cleared,
ods and a great part of it
but 30 or 40 acres of
300 acres more may be
adjoining the two runs.

LSO,

of one hundred acres,
Alexandria, part of the
joining the lands of Me-
pert, Robert Patton, and

Mount-Vernon road run-
This tract is mostly in-
tly situated for country
should be sold at private
prefer) I will take in-
nient to the purchase
the banks from Rich-
or any kind of stock of

ld before Friday the first
Mill Tract will, on that
o auction, to the highest
following day the Clock
like manner. The Mill
into three or four farms
lease of four and an half
day of July last. The
divided into lots of 10 or
old at public auction the
known on the days of

William Hepburn.
ew law till 1st May

R ENT,
FRAME DWELLING
ate on Cameron-street,
ther with a Frame Build-
Cameron and Pitt-streets,
coach-makers' shop, but-
table, and a vacant lot.—

H. Hooe, Adm'r.
LIVERIDGE, deceased.

pie's Friend, &
EW-YORK, 5
LE'S FRIEND.

C COUNTRY,
er of this paper will be
Thursday, the 1st of Ja-
mine to be published af-
every Wednesday and Sa-
in the whole of the aii
ed in the daily print of

a year—one year to be
s for the above paper re-
t the ALEXANDRIA DA-

various branch-
at this office.

D DAILY BY
SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1807.

[No. 1830.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation,
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of schr. Dove, Capt. New-
comb, from Portland,

For sale, by

Lawrason & Fowle.

Who have also for sale,

100 boxes Brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,
For sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
earily so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three-
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—

Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 lbs. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 25.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

50 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheetings

50 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet cider

300 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candles.

January 13.

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The cargo of the schooner Thomas Jeffer-

son, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of

500 hds. coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by

Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,

100 boxes mould candles

5 chests young hyson tea

4 bales Beerboon Gurrabs

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheads N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,

25 chests young hyson TEAS

15 do. imperial } first quality

45 bales Beerboon Gurrabs

6 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall cottons

50 rolls heavy Ravens duck

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes

15 hogsheads } Muscovado Sugars.

10 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.

150 barrels N. E. rum

4 hogsheads Grenada do.

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon

Half barrels and kids of beef

200 boxes soap

50 boxes chocolate

30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

d

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &

2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

Strong Beer Brewery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the

drinkers of malt liquor, that this sea-

son he has been able to improve the quality

of his malt liquor so as to warrant a compari-

son with any imported.

The citizens can now have this wholesome

beverage brewed in their own town and laid

down at their doors regularly and cheaper

than any imported.

Any gentleman wishing to make a ship-

ment to the West-Indies or Charleston, can

have 40 or 50 barrels in a few days notice,

and 1/2 concern will be taken if required.

Thomas Cruse.

January 29.

d2w

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.

ALSO,

10 quarter casks Port Wine

10 boxes Spermaceti Candles

12 kegs fresh Raisins—

For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19.

d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorized to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in-
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3.

dif

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GROC-
ERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore by himself
& son, a continuance of favors from
his friends.

January 3.

dif

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE

KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hds.

Havanna HONEY

Imperial, } TEAS,

Hyson, } Young Hyson & } Of a good quality

Hyson Skin

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE

Spanish SEGARS in boxes

RAISINS in kegs and boxes

Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good

Low priced West-India RUM

New-England do.

French and Peach BRANDY

Holland GIN

Rye WHISKEY

Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles

Manufactured TOBACCO

Mould and dip'd CANDLES

Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks

or by the bushel

American GUNPOWDER

Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bot-

tles, Leading Lines and Bed Cord, Black Pep-

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

The unfinished business of yesterday was called up; the resolutions for building gun boats, for fortifications, &c. The motion made yesterday to add "and other armed vessels," was lost, 54 to 51.

The resolution for appropriating 250,000 dollars for gun boats being under consideration,

Mr. Mumford. I hope the house will strike out this resolution, for the purpose of appropriating that sum to durable fortifications. We have as many gun boats now as are necessary. At the northward these boats are useless; in the deep waters there, in a gale of wind, they would not hold to their moorings. Let it not be supposed that this is an electioneering trick of the people of New York, all parties are equally and sincerely concerned.

Mr. Smilie. would take a part of the 250,000 dollars only for gun boats. He was willing to appropriate 100,000 exclusively to the port of New York.

Mr. Cooke. The sum of 250,000 dollars is greater than necessary, even if, after experiment, they should be found useful. Let us appropriate something that will be fitting for the security of New York, the London of America.

For agreeing with the committee of the whole in appropriating 250,000 dollars for gun boats, there rose but four members.

And, for appropriating dollars to enable the president to equip and man the navy, if he should think it necessary, 34.

150,000 dollars were proposed for gun boats.

Mr. Randolph said if a million or a million and a half were necessary for gun boats, and they would be a defence, he would vote for them. It was a matter of experiment. He much doubted whether they would be found good for any thing. When this house, with its usual economy, examine a dollar on one side and the other, before they part with it for increasing the army, it is strange they should throw away money by handfuls for gun boats. Till convinced of their utility, I wish not another built. He hoped the sum of 150,000 and dollars for fortifications, and one hundred and fifty thousand for gun boats! Strange disagreement!

Mr. Randolph wished to know what number of men was necessary to man these boats. He feared the money would be lost and the boats rot.

Mr. Masters moved for three thousand dollars.

Mr. Smilie. The president and the secretary of the navy both recommend the building of these boats. I am not a judge, but they I presume are; I therefore shall vote for 150,000 dollars at least, being half that the secretary thinks necessary.

Mr. Elmer. I know no for what purpose these boats can be wanted. I believe they may be useful in some cases in some places; but we have already enough to be used where they can be used. Let us not throw away money on experiments. You will not man and put in service the public armed vessels; why then build these boats unless you intend to man them?

Mr. Holland. If we should find gun boats useful, and there should be a necessity for them, they can be built in a very short time; 1000 of them in three months. Why vote for them till we are certain of wanting them?

Mr. Gregg. I am, and the house appears to be, acting in the dark, both with regard to gun boats, and the fortification of New York. We don't know the use of gun boats, nor where they can be used. We don't know the expence of a complete fortification at New York. We ought to make application to the secretary of the navy for information concerning gun boats; and to the secretary at war for information of the expence of a fortification at New York, manning it, &c.

Mr. Fisk. Experiments have proved the utility of gun boats. They were used to the greatest advantage in our war with Tripoli; they may rot, so will frigates. Thirty gun boats don't cost more than a single ship, and they will yield as much protection as three frigates. They can be readily manned; about 27 men are necessary to man one of them. Eighteen gun boats can be maintained for less than one frigate. I hope the motion for 150,000 dollars will prevail.

Mr. Early moved the postponement of this resolution till next Monday week. He wished further information before he vot-

ed for the further pursuit of this system. We have now about seventy of them; and I wish information of what they are capable of doing, or are likely to do. You have this morning voted not to equip and man your boats, why then build more. What, are we to refuse men to take care of those built, and yet build more? Where is the use or the necessity of this expenditure? Whatever alarms may affect some gentlemen, I see no cause for expecting a war; never did I see less. However, it is certain we want further information on this subject.

For postponing the gun boat resolution 49

Against it 58

Mr. G. W. Campbell. I am not much acquainted with this subject, but from the recommendation which we have from the best sources, that these boats are the most safe mode of defence, I think we ought to vote for them. Why did we build any, but because their building was recommended by proper authority. If gentlemen have built because the proper department thought them necessary, why refuse to continue building on the same recommendation and authority? Will gentlemen give us reasons why they cannot be, or are not useful? They are recommended by the proper responsible authority.

The building of gun boats is intended to supply the deficiency of fortifications; and answer the same purpose as fortifications where fortifications cannot be erected. We need not man the boats till occasion requires, the same as with fortifications. The sum of 250,000 dollars was readily voted in the committee of the whole, and now gentlemen doubt the utility of any gun boats though they then so readily voted for them.

Mr. Elliot spoke against gun boats as a useful project.

Mr. Alston spoke in favor of gun boats as the cheapest and safest system of the defence of our ports and harbors.

Mr. Smilie. Every man in the house professes himself in a great measure ignorant of the subject; why not then pay proper respect to the recommendation of those whose duty it is to understand it. I have been informed that most of our naval officers consider these boats as most useful.

Mr. Early moved the postponement of the resolution till this day week.

Mr. Lloyd. Wence is more informed than we are. The president has directed the secretary of the navy to inform the select committee that the building of sixty gun boats more would be proper. You can get no further information, if you apply to the president or secretary of the navy. It is agreed that these boats are useful only in calm—Are we to trust to a defence unless only in calms? Some gentlemen suppose they would be useful to assist fortifications, but you have not erected fortifications: Several years have elapsed since your gun boats were built, and what have they done?

Mr. Early. If we get no further information on the subject, I for one will vote against the appropriation of a cent for gun boats.

Mr. Mumford. The gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Alston, wishes to know what better defence can be obtained than gun boats. Mr. Mumford here recommended a particular kind of durable batteries.

Mr. Elmer speaking of New York said it might be defended by stopping the channel.—He had some experience on the subject of gondolas and galleys which were much like gun boats and was convinced of their utility at times, but he did not see the propriety of building more gun boats now.

Mr. Chandler. Since the gentleman from New York, Mr. Mumford, has proposed a new system of defence, I am in favor of postponement, that we may become acquainted with his system and compare it with that adopted or pursued by the secretary at war.

Mr. Talmadge. We have thirteen gun boats in order, and sixty-six preparing; how does it appear that sixty more are wanted? Rather man those you have: What naval officer of eminence ever recommended gun boats as a system of national defence? They may be useful in some places, but comparatively on few occasions. It appears to me astonishing that while our public ships are to rot, are not manned for our defence, or any other purpose, you are calling for more gun boats as a substitute for fortifications and for a navy.

Mr. Fisk. I am in favor of gun boats, because it is not required to man them till exigencies require. As the safest & cheapest mode of defence I am in favor of

gun boats. I esteem them in preference to frigates, because they cannot go abroad—they must be kept at home to aid the batteries. Fortifications will not prevent the impressing of our seamen, or the pillaging of our property.

Mr. Dwight. If we are to adopt the plan of the gentlemen from Vermont, and arm these boats with militia, farmers with their spades and pitchforks, it will be a safe mode and cheap—safe, for you may depend on it there will be no blood shed, and cheap, for they will charge nothing for doing nothing. Or if we adopt the mode of the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Elmer and block up the channel with boats which can be done if we can make them breed as fast as the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Alston, supposes, two or three thousand in two or three months, let us adopt either mode, or reject both I can see no need of postponing.

For postponing 49.

Against it 55

Mr. Eppes moved to postpone till Monday next.

Mr. Smilie. There are three parties here.—Those in favor of a fleet dislike gun boats.—Those in favor of fortifications dislike gun boats. Those in favor of gun boats dislike fortifications or a fleet. Among so many different opinions, we shall I fear do nothing. For my part I wish no fleet. If the country cannot be defended without a fleet, it shall never have my vote for a cent to defend it.

Mr. Cortland made various remarks on the situation of the port of New York—He should not object to a few gun boats; they might perhaps be hereafter useful, though he doubted. Some gentlemen will not vote for other defence than gun boats, unless we vote for gun boats. I shall not object to vote for what is useful if I cannot obtain what is useful without so voting.

Mr. Cooke. Gentlemen living at a distance from the maritime parts of the union will neither give us stone, lime, nor large timber. To all our prayers the answer is gun boats. We ask for a fish and they give us a serpent.

Mr. Mumford. I am astonished at the declaration of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Can he be serious when he says he would not defend the country, if it cannot be defended but by a navy?

Mr. Varnum went into an examination of the great utility of fortifications during our revolutionary war, and the propriety of erecting and enlarging them. The port of New York though it cannot be completely defended, may be much secured. We must not think of abandoning our shores to an enemy; they must be met at the water's edge, and the ground yielded, if at all, by slow in hess.

Mr. V. was no great believer in the utility of gun boats, yet he thought they might be of service in many places, they might be useful very much so at N. York. (He here explained how.) He considered the gun boats as the best mode of defence for that harbor, aided by batteries.

He believed with the gentleman from N. Jersey, that in an extreme case the channel might be filled, & the passage be thro' Hell gate, but he hoped no such case would ever occur. On the whole, though the system was never a favorite one, he was willing to build more boats.

Mr. Smilie. If the gentleman supposed I would abandon the citizens of New York he misunderstood me. I said that I never would defend the country by a navy; that is, I would not defend our trade by a fleet. There is no nation, unless perhaps Britain is one, whose trade will bear the expence of a fleet. We can never maintain a navy to cope with the naval powers of Europe. I never wish to have fleets and armies here. They are the Janissaries of England as much as the Janissaries are in Turkey. So would it be here had we such.

Mr. Mumford said a fleet is not wished, but something competent to a defence of our shores, at least in part.

For postponing 69

Carried.

Mr. Early offered a resolution calling on the president for information as to the efficacy of gun boats in the protection of ports and harbors; and a list of the ports and harbors which he may think can be defended, or partially so, by such boats; and how many may be wanted at each, &c.

Mr. Mumford moved to insert "and block ships," after gun boats.

Mr. Early wished gentlemen would move their resolutions distinctly, and not embarrass others.

Mr. Mumford withdrew his motion. The resolution was agreed to.

The first resolution, appropriating 20 thousand dollars for fortifications, was referred to a select committee to bring in a bill.

FRIDAY, February 6.

The following message was received from the president of the U. S. To the Senate and house of representatives of the U. S.

The government of France having examined into the claim of Mr. de Beaumarchais, against the U. S. and considering it as just and legal, has instructed its minister here to make representations on the subject to the government of the U. S. I now lay his memoir thereon before the legislature, the only authority competent to a final decision on the same.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Ely disliked the tone and terms of the application. He hoped it would be on the table, and after being printed, the house might dispose of it as they pleased. He thought it couched in indecorous and unauthoritative terms.

Mr. Gregg considered it as an answer of the French government to the statement of the secretary of state, and moved that it be referred to the committee of claims. Carried.

A message was likewise received from the president, transmitting a copy of the laws of Louisiana, which were referred to a select committee.

The bill extending the time for taking the oath and giving bonds in cases of drawback was taken up in the house, and debated till about two o'clock, when it was, to whom the proceedings of the house were a perfect secret, the windows and doors being closed against him, indignant at being denied the privileges of the sovereign people, determined no longer to acquire insufficient and partial information of the proceedings of the first legislative body on the globe, through the whispers of cracks, crannies and broken panes of glass, determined at once to have a full view of the subject, and to be heard himself in propria persona on the floor of the house.

To accomplish this purpose, he broke down several panes of glass, threw down a large opposing window shutter, entered the hall and scattered in every direction the invaluable manuscripts and other papers of the members. Mr. D. R. Williams was speaking, but his voice, lead as it usually is, was but a whisper compared with that of the bold northern invader. An adjournment was called for, and the house, as often before, adjourned with decision, without coming to any decision.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Latimore offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an institution at Natchez for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, out of such funds as may be constituted by a tax upon persons employed in the navigation of the Mississippi, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution agreed to by the house on the subject of fortifications, presented a bill for fortifying the ports and harbors of the U. S. which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Lyon offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of retaining a greater proportion of the duties on articles, the growth or manufacture of foreign countries, which may be re-exported.

Mr. Broom offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make further provision by law for securing the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in persons in custody, under or by color of the authority of the U. S. which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Varnum offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, in addition to the sums otherwise appropriated to fortify the ports and harbors of the U. S. to appropriate a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars to enable the president of the U. S. to cause the port and harbor of New York to be better fortified and defended.

After a short debate this resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the governor and judges of the

Michigan territory, in obedience to an act of laid out a town, a plat, and that they have the adjournment of the distribution of the said act.

A bill was received titling an act confirming the district of Vincennes, w the committee on public

A bill was likewise introduced, entitled an act to attending the administration of Columbia, wh committee of the whole.

The amendments pro to the bill for the relief were agreed to.

The house resumed the bill authorizing the certain cases.

Mr. D. R. Williams the bill.

The question was then the bill for a third reading, after debate, taken

—Nays 52. The Speaker in the negative, the question lost.

SENATE UNIT

Thursday, Feb. 5.

A debate of considerable interest on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the grant to the Chesapeake company, upon their resolution to transfer to the owner of the shares of the company, at the rate of a share, equal to the price paid for the land granted to them sell the said land within a year to the secretary of account of the sales.

Messrs. Bayard and I the resolution; Mr. Adams and Messrs. Giles and Baldwin respecting it.

When the question was on the solution agreed to—Ay

NEW GOVERNMENT

Translated for the P

CONSTITUTION

TITLE
Legislative
[CONTINUOUS]

58. The session of the electoral assembly cannot exceed ten days.

59. The first Provincial assemblies cannot be convened in November, in the ratification of the constitution.

60. If within this time there is a vacancy in the senate, the same from amongst the constituents, the constituent assembly shall be convened.

61. The senators, representatives of the nation at large, shall receive local instructions.

62. At the session next preceding the election of senators, the wide for the election of senators shall be elected by a majority.

63. No senator shall be re-elected for three years.

64. On notice being given of their election, they shall proceed to Port au Prince to perform their office. A majority quorum.

65. The senate shall be convened at Port au Prince.

66. The senate shall be convened in January in each year.

67. The senate has a session as much oftener as they may require.

68. The senate have a right to call for the attendance of its members.

69. In case of actual or imminent danger, the senate shall have power to hold its sessions.

70. The senate shall have power to inflict no greater punishment than imprisonment for 15 days.

71. The sittings of the senate shall be closed doors.

72. All questions shall be decided

Mumford withdrew his motion, resolution was agreed to, first resolution, appropriating 20 dollars for fortifications, was referred to a select committee to bring in a

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propria persona on the floor of that

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Michigan territory, representing that in obedience to an act of congress they have laid out a town, a plan of which they submit, and that they have made progress in the adjustment of the titles to lands, and the distribution of the donations contemplated by the said act.

A bill was received from the senate entitled an act confirming claims to land in the district of Vincennes, which was referred to the committee on public lands.

A bill was likewise received from the senate, entitled an act to reduce the expenses attending the administration of justice in the district of Columbia, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the relief of William Hearn, were agreed to.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issuing debentures in certain cases.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to recommit the bill. This motion, after debate, was lost.

The question was then put on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and the yeas and nays, after debate, taken which were Yeas 53 —Nays 52. The Speaker declaring himself in the negative, the question and the bill were lost.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

A debate of considerable interest occurred on the following resolution:

Resolved, That _____ acres of land be granted to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, upon their giving bond, conditioned to transfer to the United States, a number of the shares of the capital stock of said company, at the rate of two hundred dollars a share, equal to the proceeds of the sales of the land granted to them; and conditioned to sell the said land within _____ years, and to furnish to the secretary of the treasury a true account of the sales.

Messrs. Bayard and Pickering supported the resolution; Mr. Adams opposed it; and Messrs. Giles and Baldwin suggested doubts respecting it.

When the question was taken, and the resolution agreed to—Ayes 20—Noes 6.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF HAITI.

Translated for the *Federal Gazette*.

CONSTITUTION.

TITLE V.

Legislative Power.

[CONTINUED.]

58. The session of the Parochial or electoral assembly cannot continue longer than ten days.

59. The first Parochial and Elective assemblies cannot be convened before the month of November, in the 3d year after the ratification of the constitution.

60. If within this time there occurs a vacancy in the senate, they shall fill the same from amongst the members composing the constituent assembly.

61. The senators, being representatives of the nation at large, cannot receive local instructions.

62. At the session next preceding each election of senators, this body shall provide for the election of new members; who shall be elected by a majority of votes.

63. No senator shall be re-elected till he shall have been three years out of office.

64. On notice being given the senators of their election, they shall assemble at Port au Prince to perform the duties of their office. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

65. The senate shall hold its sessions at Port au Prince.

66. The senate shall meet on the first of January in each year.

67. The senate has a right to assemble as much oftener as they may think the public good require.

68. The senate have the power to compel the attendance of its members.

69. In case of actual invasion or other sufficient cause, the senate may alter the place for holding its sessions.

70. The senate shall make its own rules and punish disorderly members; but they can inflict no greater punishment than censure, or arrest for 15 days.

71. The sittings of the senate are public; but when by them deemed necessary for the public welfare, they may sit with closed doors.

72. All questions shall be determined by vote.

73. Each senator shall receive an annual salary of 1460 dollars.

74. No citizen can fill two civil offices at one time. But such as hold commissions in the army may be senators.

75. Every ninth year the senate shall declare what number of members shall constitute the subsequent senate.

76. No proposition can be deliberated on but in the following manner.

Each bill shall have three readings.

The intervals between each two readings must be at least five days.

All bills must be printed for the use of members two days previous to the 2d reading.

77. After the third reading they may immediately decide upon the question.

78. No bill rejected on third reading can again be called up until next year.

79. In times of imminent public danger these rules may be deviated from.

80. At such times a bill rejected may be immediately reconsidered.

81. The senate shall send within 24 hours to the president, the bills passed.

82. The senate shall exercise civil jurisdiction within the capital.

83. The senate may exact the respect due to the dignity of their body.

84. The executive cannot raise or bring a military force within the district where in the senate holds its sessions, without the consent of that body.

85. The citizens who may have composed the constituent assembly, and those who may have been senators cannot be called to account any time thereafter for any thing they may have said in the exercise of their functions.

86. A civil action may be maintained against a senator; but he cannot be arrested therefore.

87. A senator may be prosecuted for criminal acts, on immediate notice being given to the senate.

88. In no civil case shall a senator be brought before the police, nor arrested without the assent of the senate.

89. In the two preceding provisions a senator cannot be tried before any other tribunal than the high court of justice.

90. He shall be prosecuted in this court on a charge of treason, dilapidation and plotting the overthrow of the government.

91. All charges against a senator must be addressed in writing to their own body.

92. If after deliberating in manner prescribed by section 72, the senate admit the charge, it shall declare it in these terms: The decadence against _____ for the crime of _____, dated _____, signed _____ is admitted.

The accused is then without appeal; he is allowed three days to prepare for trial; and when he appears he is to be heard in the senate chamber.

Whether the accused be present or no, the senate shall declare, after such delay, whether there be cause to examine into his conduct.

93. All proceedings against an accused senator shall be done with closed doors.

94. When an accusation is admitted against a senator, he is thenceforward suspended.

95. When he is acquitted, he re-assumes his seat,

96. When the senate adjourns, it shall be represented by a standing committee, selected from its own body.

97. This committee shall receive communications addressed to the senate, and convene it when found expedient. The standing committee can enact no law.

98. The new members cannot take their seats until the expiration of the term of their predecessors.

99. They shall not enjoy the prerogatives of office previous to the day on which they enter on the duties of their office.

100. Every senator must have arrived to the age of thirty years.

(To be continued.)

NORFOLK, February 4.

Yesterday morning the British ships of war Bellona and Triumph, with the other British ships in Hampton Roads, got under weigh and proceeded to sea with great appearance of haste. The cause of this sudden movement, was occasioned by the arrival of a pilot-boat, from on board which information was obtained, that on Saturday morning last a pilot was put on board a French eighty gun ship in ten fathoms water. It is said that the commander of the French ship asked the pilots, "if they had seen any thing of the fleet." This we imagine was only a finesse to give an idea of a superior force. The ship is supposed to be the Foudroyant, from Havanna. We had no further intelligence respecting this affair when our paper went to press.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, at public sale, at the house of John Lightfoot, deceased, on Duke-street, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said deceased.

All persons indebted, in any way, to the said John Lightfoot, are requested to make payment; and those who have demands against him, are desired to present them to the subscribers.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, Adm'r.

John Lightfoot, Adm'r.

February 10.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

From Washington, Feb. 10.

A message from the president. The message contained extracts from a letter written by Cowles Mead, acting governor of the Mississippi territory, to the secretary of war. Mr. Mead says that Mr. Burr was at the mouth of Bayou Pierre, about 45 miles above Natchez, descending the river! That he had received a letter from him, containing assurances that his object was nothing injurious to the integrity of the union, nor did he purpose to violate the Spanish territory. His letter also contained hints of the impropriety of resisting him, and the danger of a civil war. Mr. Mead mentions that, the day before receiving this letter, he had issued orders for Burr's arrest, and expected in a few days to have "this troublesome man" in possession.

Though we should much rather hear the intelligence of the Russians beating the French confirmed by a London Gazette, than receive it from vague West India reports, we do not by any means resign the hope that that which has come from Trinidad may be true. Ample time has elapsed between the latest account of the successes of Bonaparte and the date of the intelligence from Trinidad, for the latter to be founded in fact. There is in prosperous wickedness something which subdues the minds of the object and vulgar into swine, and forbids them to believe it resistible.

We own that following Bonaparte through his whole career, we can see that it is to numbers

FOR SALE

Merlin Candles of a superior quality in small boxes suitable for private families.
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass of the
Baltimore manufactory.

Patent Razors, and Teakettles,
Buccelos and Caravella Wines.

By ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Feb. 4. 2aw4w.

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

Received her schooner G. S. Intent, John

Baxter, from Boston,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 boxes Mould Candles

12 hogsheads New-England Rum

49 barrels do

6 pipes French Brandy

6 do Holland's Gin

53 barrels Boston Beef

4 half barrels Pork

3 hogsheads Cod Fish

54 boxes ditto

6 barrels Cheese

281 reams Wrapping Paper

23 nests Hingham Boxes

ALSO,

A general assortment of SHOES, among
which are a few Ladies' White Kid Slippers,
which will be opened immediately, and dis-
posed of on moderate terms.

February 3. edd2w

Stop Thief!

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on
Sunday evening last, an apprentice
boy, about 15 years of age, by the name of
James West—has light curly hair, full cheeks,
and his toe next to the smallest one on the
right foot, has been split with an axe, which
causes it to stick up remarkably. Had on
when he went away a blue roundabout Bath
coating jacket with pearl buttons, a red cloth
vest, black buckskin pantaloons, blue stockings
and buckskin moccasins—he has stole
several pairs of buckskin gloves, Moccasins,
and gallowes.

I will give Five Dollars to any person who
will secure him in any jail, and reasonable ex-
penses if brought home. He is an apprentice
to the glove and buckskin breeches making
business. I forward to masters of vessels
and others from harboring him, as I shall pro-
secute them as the law directs. It is supposed
he has gone to Baltimore to take shipping, or
with a wagon up the Leesburg road.

Samuel Flattersley,

Brother-Maker

Feb. 6. edd3*

Coach-Making.

REA AND TAYLOR,
LATE OF NEW-YORK,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Pub-
lic,

THAT they have commenced the above
business at the shop formerly occupied
by W. T. Peck, in Royal-street, near Gads-
by's hotel, where they propose carrying it on
in all its various branches, on the most rea-
sonable terms, for cash. They flatter them-
selves the experience they have acquired in
the principal cities in the United States, will
secure them public patronage, which will be
thankfully received and punctually attended
to.

February 2. ee

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General
HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM
LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a
debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and six-
ty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with inter-
est thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798,
and upon the request of the legal representa-
tives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE,
deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the
highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land.

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is
to say—

One tract of land, lying in West-
moreland county, called "Hollis's Marsh,"
containing, as mentioned in the said deed,
two thousand eight hundred acres or thereabouts—and

One other Tract of Land, called
"Black Grounds," containing eleven hundred
acres, more or less, in Westmoreland county—at Westmoreland Court-House, on the 23d
day of March next, being court day:—

One other Tract of Land, stated to
contain sixteen hundred acres, called "Buf-
falo Marsh," lying in the county of Fred-
erick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon
the said tract—at Winchester, on the 4th day
of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest
or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and Wife,
to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax coun-
ty, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west
side thereof, at or near the great falls of Po-
tomac—at Fairfax Court-House, on the 18th
day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to pur-
chase either of the above tracts, will previous-
ly view the same.

Bushrod Washington,

TRUSTED.

JANUARY 28. 2aw

PROPOSALS, BY CONRAD AND CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW WORK, ENTITLED

THE AMERICAN REGISTER.

[After the Plan of the British Annual Regis-
ter.]

Price, to subscribers, three dollars per vo-
lume, in half binding.

Subscriptions received by John Conrad and
Co. Philadelphia; M. and J. Conrad and Co.
Baltimore; Somervell and Conrad, Peters-
burg; Bonas, Conrad, and Co. Norfolk, and
by Robert Gray, Alexandria.

January 15. col3

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers;

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different
lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the
log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads

London particular Madeira Wine,

Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask

Virginia Rum, of excellent quality

Molasses by the hogshead

Liverpool Stoved Salt

And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26. 2aw

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK
HOUSE and LOT, on King-street,
the most commercial street in town and in the
center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and
Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town,
containing five and one eighth acres, near the
river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military
Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's
river, a branch of the Cumberland river,

A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in
Greenbrier county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished
Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with
Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in
George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is
33 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A
part payment will be expected down, and a
liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by
private sale, it will be offered at public sale,
on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 23. 2aw

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was
dissolved on the 17th instant—and Wil-
liam N. Mills is solely authorised to settle all
accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. colff

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the Grocery &
Flour Business, in the house formerly
occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. colff

TO RENT.

A CONVENIENT two-st FRAM-
E HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts
situate in Duke, between Water and Union
streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Ap-
ply to

Mark Butts, or

Thomas Preston.

January 7. ee

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen
and an half acres of Land, within half a
mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side
of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwel-
ling to the poor house, and directly opposite
that building. Although this property from its
situation must soon become valuable, it
will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable
paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and
two hundred and seventy days. Apply to

JAMES IRVIN, or myself.

Robert Adam.

January 20. colff

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY ON Great
Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE

January 5. 2aw

Dr. Kee's Cyclopaedia,

VOL. II. PART II,

IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for
their copies, which must be paid for on deli-
very.

R. GRAY.

January 8. 2aw

District of Columbia, County of Alex- andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John C. White, complainant,

Against

Elias Debuts and Philip G.

Marsteller, defendants.

The defendant, Elias Debuts, not

having entered his appearance and given se-
curity, according to the act of assembly and

the rules of this court, and it appearing to

the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit,

that the said defendant, Elias Debuts, is not

an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the

complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that

the said defendant, Elias Debuts, do appear

here on the first day of July term next, and

enter his appearance to the suit and give secu-
rity for performing the decrees of the court,

and that the other defendant, Philip G.

Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete

the debts by him owing to, or the estate or

effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent

defendant, Elias Debuts, until the further order

or decree of the court—and that a copy of this

order be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-
lic newspapers published in this county for two months suc-
cessively, and that another copy be posted at the

front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alex- andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

James Lawrason, complainant,

against

Isaac McPherson, Wm. Doug-

lass, and Joseph Mandeville,

jun. trading under the firm

of Douglass and Mandeville,

Defendants.

The defendant Isaac McPherson,

not having entered his appearance and given se-
curity according to the act of assembly and

the rules of this court, and it appearing to

the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit,

that the said defendant Isaac McPherson, is

not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the

complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that

the said defendant, Isaac McPherson, do appear

here on the first day of July term next, and

enter his appearance to the suit and give secu-
rity for performing the decrees of the court,

and that the other defendant, Joseph Mandeville,

do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by

him owing to, or the estate or effects in his